

Vermont and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, and Harold Luok, No. 5 Woodhull Street, Hollis, L. I. Each had a loaded revolver.

They told the detectives they joined about a month ago to execute a series of burglaries and hold-ups. They carefully planned their prospects and were on their way to the first job on the programme when the detectives nabbed them.

This was the robbery of the office of

Policeman Captures Hold-Up After Pistol Duel in Cellar

Thug Places Revolver Against Policeman and Pulls Trigger, but Weapon Was Unloaded.

Florentino Ramon, thirty-five years old, of No. 418 East 76th Street, was attacked by three thugs at 76th Street and Avenue A at 3 A. M. today while on his way home. When they ordered him to throw up his hands he tried to run. One throttled him and the other two went through his pockets, taking his gold watch and chain, a memorandum book they thought was a wallet, and a bunch of keys. They beat him unmercifully while they were robbing him.

Charles Takacs, No. 403 East 73rd Street, a taxi driver, came along and saw the attack. He blew a police whistle and sounded his horn and the three robbers ran through Avenue A. Takacs followed in his taxi, and when Policeman Wendell Rinschler of the East 67th Street Station came from the side street pointed to the three fleeing men.

Seeing the policeman in pursuit the men scattered, two escaping in a side street. The third kept going in Avenue A and finally ran into the hallway of No. 147, near 77th Street. This is a modern tenement house, with a hall running entirely through the ground floor and a delivery passageway running through at the cellar level.

The fugitive went down into the rear courtyard, with the policeman and taxi driver not far behind, and then found the delivery passageway on the cellar level and started through that for the street. He found the gate barred, but secured only by wire, and had almost opened it when the policeman, searching the courtyard,

a furniture store at Fifth Avenue and Baito Street. They knew the proprietor of the store always had a large sum in his safe Monday nights.

Their next enterprise was to have been the hold-up of the cashier of the Reid Ice Cream Company at Waverly Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The payroll there is \$27,000 and they planned to get it on the next payday. Half a dozen other jobs were planned. District Attorney Ruston presented the case to the Grand Jury.

Wife and Boys of Policeman Paralyzed by Negro's Shot

Mrs. H. L. Pohndorf and Her Sons

located the entrance of the passageway with his flashlight.

As Rinschler went through the dark passage the robber struck him on the head with something, and placing a revolver against the policeman's stomach snapped it. Rinschler then fired three shots, hitting the robber in the arm and shoulder. The robber again pointed his revolver, and the policeman fired two more shots, one bullet lodging in the robber's abdomen and bringing him to his knees.

"All right, you win," he said to the policeman, and it was the first time he had spoken. When his revolver was examined later it was found not to have been loaded, which appeared to surprise the robber.

The wounded man is about twenty-five and refused to say anything about himself. He was told in Flower Hospital that he probably would die, and was asked for the names of relatives who might be notified.

"If I die, that's not for you to worry about," was all he would say. Ramon, victim of the robbers, and the ambulance surgeon for their injuries.

The wounded man, taken to Flower Hospital, refused to give his name until surgeons assured him that his chances of recovery are slim. He then said his name is John Dawley and he lived at No. 338 East 71st Street, near 12th Avenue.

He admitted he had been arrested several times, but denied he had ever been in prison. He refused to give the names of the thugs who assisted him in the hold-up.

Wife and Boys of Policeman Paralyzed by Negro's Shot



MRS. H. L. POHNDORF AND HER SONS

Lawyer Victim, With Bullet Lodged in Head, Improves During Night.

Policeman Henry Pohndorf, who was shot by Hugh Chambers, a Negro he confronted running down the steps of the office of Lawyer Louis A. Lavelle, also a Negro, at No. 420 Lenox Avenue, yesterday morning, is reported by the surgeons to be in a precarious condition in Harlem Hospital. He is said to have but little chance of life and it is regarded as

LOYD GEORGE BEGS GERMANS TO BRING RUSSIANS AROUND

(Continued from First Page.)

Dr. Walter Rathenau, the Foreign Minister, and other members of the German delegation, displayed activity today in an effort to induce the Russians to give the memorandum from the Allies such an answer as would not justify France and Belgium with drawing from the conference. Such a withdrawal, the Germans argued, would only serve the interests of Russia's enemies.

During the afternoon some doubt developed whether the Russian reply would be forthcoming today. It was reported in one quarter that delivery of the document had been postponed by the Russians until tomorrow.

Mr. Tchitcherine this afternoon addressed a note to Signor Schanzer asking whether the French Government had yet approved of the memorandum and if not what Governments had approved it.

The correspondent for the Evening News of London said he had learned that M. Tchitcherine had received wireless instructions from Moscow insisting that the Russian reply must be so framed as to avoid an immediate breaking up of the conference.

GENOA, May 9.—(United Press)—The Russians today shifted to France the responsibility of bringing an end to the Genoa Conference. In plain English, the Soviet delegation "passed the buck."

When it had been unanimously agreed that everything hinged upon the Russian reply to the Allies' note, the Soviet delegation announced it had postponed completion of its reply until it is informed just where France stands.

Tchitcherine announced the Russian reply will not be ready before tomorrow at the earliest. He accompanied this announcement with a note to Senator Schanzer, who was Chairman of the conference when the Allied note was despatched.

The Russian leader reminded Schanzer that the latter had sent him a note, along with the Allied memorandum, pointing out that the French reserved approval until after receipt of instructions from Paris.

Tchitcherine demanded to know if the French now have received these instructions and what the instructions are. Has France approved this document to which Russia is invited to reply?

"If not, what Governments have approved it?" Tchitcherine asked. The Soviet delegation, he said, cannot reply until it knows what Governments have authorized the memorandum.

The French attitude toward the Allied note to Russia was clearly outlined by Louis Barthou, head of the delegation yesterday.

France, Barthou said, is ready to sign the memorandum now, if Belgium will. This puts the responsibility for a breakdown at Genoa up to the Belgians. It is understood the latter had a memorandum of their own ready for the Russians, anticipating some such move by the Soviet delegation.

Through an understanding between Belgium and Russia, the air may yet be cleared.

Pushed from Subway Platform.

Crowded off the platform in the rush in the subway shuttle station at Grand Central this morning, Barney Palumbo, thirty, of Bridgeport, Conn., was knocked to the tracks and suffered internal injuries of a serious nature. Patrolman Blumberg, of the East 51st Street station, was notified and Dr. Hall of Bellevue Hospital took him to that institution.

Are You Feeling Well?

You may need more nourishment. Take Johns' Medicine—pure for tonic—adv.

You Need Not Have a Cold

If you feel Laxative BRONCHITIS Tablets when you feel the first symptoms of a cold coming on—adv.

G. O. P. SIDETRACKS 1923 DEFICIT TILL AFTER ELECTION

Republicans Playing Up 1922 Surplus in Vote-Seeking Campaign.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 9 (Copy-right).—Secretary Mellon sees no immediate prospect of lowering the estimated deficit in Government finances of 1923 of approximately \$340,000,000 and gives the impression of fear that the deficit may be increased.

The Secretary told this correspondent that this recent estimate was based on every available item of revenue that could be counted upon, including the possible payment of interest by the British Government on its war debt.

The inquiry was prompted by rumors of new sources of revenue or increased taxation which might be counted upon to wipe out the 1923 deficit, but the Treasury anticipates none of these. This means that the statement just issued by Charles G. Dawes, Director of Budgets, about which a general debate has been precipitated in Congress, embraces only the fiscal year 1922.

In a nutshell, '22 will show a surplus of \$45,000,000 or thereabouts, but 1923 will show a deficit which some officials think may pass the half-billion-dollar mark.

The question naturally is asked why the Government bookkeepers prefer a surplus this year and a big deficit next year. The answer is to be found in the demand of political members of Congress for ammunition to use in the autumn campaigns. They say frankly that 1923 can take care of itself—that something might happen to better the situation—but that 1922 is to be considered as a unit, because the people will vote on the past record rather than future possibilities.

Considering 1922 as a unit, it is found that a surplus of \$45,000,000 was obtained by postponing payment of practically \$100,000,000 which must be paid in connection with Government control of railroads, a settlement of which has been delayed. If the \$100,000,000 had been paid this year there would have been a deficit for 1922. The surplus, therefore, is accidental, and Treasury officials who are not interested in the politics of the situation reluctantly admit that the surplus is purely theoretical.

Members of Congress who are compelled to fling figures at the public this autumn will use Director Dawes' statement of 1923 finances and point to it as an achievement. It shows a surplus of \$45,000,000. What more can be asked? As for 1923, Mr. Dawes made no reference to it, and neither will the men up for re-election, except to say that the first estimate showed that 1922 would have a deficit, but before the year was out it was miraculously converted into a surplus.

Some of the forward-looking men of the Administration, however, whose political vision extends beyond the autumn election of 1922, are disconcerted by what has happened. But sufficient unto the year is the surplus thereof—that's the slogan for 1922 and the Republican leaders believe the future will take care of itself.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Alex E. Robertson, British war veteran who alleges an attempt was made to kidnap him and railroad him out of the country because of his love for a senator's daughter—Miss Mary Culbertson, of Texas—today placed his case before British officials here in a three-hour conference at the Embassy.

All his movements were surrounded by unusual secrecy and mystery, Robertson escaping from reporters and photographers by a wild dash from the Embassy garage in a speedy roadster belonging to one of the Embassy attaches.

Sen. Culbertson, who continued to maintain a strict silence regarding the entire affair yesterday, later in the day was said to have indicated that he might make a formal statement about it today.

The Government may investigate the charges of Robertson, it was said today. It is understood influential friends of the young British war veteran will demand an inquiry by a Congressional committee.

It is understood that one letter Robertson will submit to the British Embassy, with other correspondence, from Miss Culbertson, contains this: "The scheming of my family is getting on my nerves. I know that you are under surveillance in New Jersey and that you were under surveillance in Texas. Letters have been sent to my mother stating that you are an adventurer and fortune seeker. You must be very careful and remember your promise not to do anything that might cause trouble to everybody."

Miss Culbertson is said now to be at home with her mother, and it is reported her alleged affection for the former soldier has cooled considerably during the last few days. Her youthful allowance has been cut off, and she could not easily see him if she wanted to.

New stories were told today of young Robertson's wooing. According to dispatches from Austin, Tex., where he and the Senator's daughter first met, he was very attentive to many other girls, and that Miss Culbertson was the only one who took him seriously.

Though they admit now they know nothing about him, he was received by the best Austin families. He seemed bright and energetic, working twelve hours a day in a garage, studying in college and courting the girls on the side.

In March Miss Culbertson came to Washington because of her eyesight. According to stories from the capital, it was his peculiar methods of wooing that first brought Robertson to the attention of the Senator and Mrs. Culbertson. He is said to have kept a constant stream of letters going to the Culbertson home from Texas, all of them marked "collect." Frequently he used the long-distance telephone from Austin, after the charges had been "reversed," the story has it. So the Senator decided he would send out something about the young man.

Robertson never claimed to have much money. According to one report, he wrote Miss Culbertson, suggesting that she get \$1,500, or even \$1,000, together for an elopement. His motto, one of his student friends says, was: "Ask for big things, and have plenty of confidence you will get them." When he came later to Washington his total capital was \$250. He was well received in the Culbertson home, though he declined to tell much about himself.

Judge Knox, in the United States District Court, sustained today the motion of the defense to dismiss the second count in the indictment against the Atlas Portland Cement Company and others, on trial under charges of combining to control cement prices in violation of the Sherman law. The court announced he would instruct the jury to acquit the defendants on this count, having contracted to restrain commerce.

He also ruled that the testimony of Miss Kavanaugh, formerly an employee of the Atlas Company, is to be taken only as against one defendant, and not against the company and other defendants. The motion to rule this evidence out altogether was denied.

The court announced he would direct the jury to acquit the Allentown Portland Cement Company, as the Government has conceded an error as to this defendant.

The defense then introduced a series of moving pictures to illustrate methods of making cement, quarrying of the raw materials, mixing, burning and grinding the clinker, with a preliminary description of the processes.

BRITISH EMBASSY GETS KIDNAP STORY NAMING CULBERSON

War Veteran Lays Charges Before Country's Officials at Washington.

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Horse Townsend, 60, an art critic, was found dead this morning at his home, No. 824 St. Nicholas Avenue, when his housekeeper, Mrs. Elvina Masterson, went to his room to call him. She found the windows closed and gas escaping from a jet. Dr. Franklin Walker, Townsend's physician and friend, pronounced him dead. He leaves a niece, Miss Phyllis Townsend, who is a popular director at Barnard College.

ART CRITIC DIES OF GAS ESCAPING FROM JET.

Princess' Diamond Dwindles in Value on Auction Block.

The Daryal-Noor diamond, heirloom of the family of Princess Fatima, of Afghanistan, said to be of 44 carats, was sold at auction today for only \$5,500. The purchaser, John E. Keim, was reported to be buying it for Tiffany's. After the announcement that his bid was successful, he went out and got a certified check to pay for it.

The low price obtained was a hard blow for the Princess, for her debts, including duty of \$1,400 on the diamond, amount to \$5,164. She is now being supported by the British Consul.

When she came here she said she expected to realize \$300,000 on the diamond and use the money to send her three sons, Azim, Hashim and Akhbar to Oxford University.

The sheriff's sale was conducted in the rooms of the Real Estate Exchange, in Vesey Street. The Princess was not present, but her sons were.

When one man offered a bid of \$3,000 the auctioneer, Henry Brady, called out to him: "Princess Fatima will never let you in her swimming pool again."

The stone is cut in an unusual way—that an oval.

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BISHOP MANNING SEES NO SIN IN WINE BUT RESPECTS LAW

Urges Episcopal Delegates to Convention to Sacrifice Personal Tastes.

There was an earnest reference to Prohibition and respect for law in the address that Bishop William T. Manning delivered this afternoon before the 139th annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, in Synod Hall, 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Bishop Manning declared that he had not been, theoretically, a Prohibitionist and did not now hold it to be a sin to drink wine or other intoxicants in moderation. Those who disapprove of Prohibition, he said, had the right to say so, but no citizen had the right to evade or disobey the law.

Eight hundred clergymen and laymen, representing about 800 churches and missions attended the convention. The delegates assembled in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and participated in Holy Communion, afterward going to Synod Hall where Bishop Manning called the convention to order. After routine business and luncheon, the several addresses were made.

Bishop Manning said in part: "In this convention our business is the work of the church in the diocese of New York and in this greatest of all cities, but this includes whatever affects the life and the moral welfare of the community; and there is at this time one matter which of much importance to our life as a people that I feel called upon especially to speak of."

"I refer to the present situation in regard to the Prohibition Law. As to the principle of Prohibition, we have doubtless our different views, and we have full right to these. For my own part, I have not been theoretically a Prohibitionist. I have never held as do not now hold that to drink wine, or other intoxicant, in moderation is a sin. It is my belief, however, wounded in part upon observation in the army, that Prohibition properly enforced will make us a healthier, a stronger and a better people. From information coming to me from many trustworthy sources, I believe that Prohibition is already reducing the conditions both morally and practically in the lives and homes of our people."

"We all know what our race has suffered through the evils of drink. We all know that if this evil can be suppressed, if we can have a condition that is as good as a cure, this will mean a reduction of poverty, disease and crime among us. For the possibility of such results as these to our country and to our fellow men, I think we may well be willing to make such small surrender of our personal liberties, or to see Prohibition fairly tried."

"But the question now is, not what you or I think about Prohibition, but what we think about the great principle of respect for law. Prohibition is now the law of our land. Those who disagree with it, and especially those whose wealth and position in the community give them great influence, to whatever extent this is true, it is a matter of the utmost seriousness and of the deepest concern."

"Let me read to you a resolution upon this subject unanimously adopted by the judicial section of the American Bar Association. That body, including one hundred or more Judges of our courts, among them many of these most distinguished in our land, expressed itself as follows: 'Reverence for law and enforcement of law depend mainly upon the ideals and customs of those who occupy the vantage ground of life in business and society. The people of the United States, by solemn constitutional and statutory enactment, have undertaken to suppress the age-long evil of the liquor traffic. When, for the gratification of their appetites, or the promotion of their interests, lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers, and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law, or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide; they are sowing dragons' teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find the most unjudicial or noxious authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest.'

"Whatever may be our views in regard to prohibition, we must all agree as to the supreme importance of respect for law. Upon this subject there is no room for two opinions. As bishop of this diocese, I call upon all our clergy and upon all our people, the younger ones as well as the older ones, to stand in this matter with their whole strength for that respect for law which is vital to the life of our country and which is the first obligation of loyal citizens."

friendly receivership, Mr. O'Brien said: "It looks to me like a conspiracy between the Interborough, which long has wanted to get rid of the trolley line, and the Third Avenue Railroad."

Before hearing a denial by Mr. Davidson of Mr. O'Brien's conspiracy charge, Mr. Harkness gave an official statement of the Commission's attitude.

"The commission feels the action came very suddenly, not only in increasing fares but in cutting in two a line that carries many thousands of passengers. The commission considers it unfortunate that an attempt was made to do this without full opportunity for a discussion of the facts and figures presented by the commission."

"There has not been any proof of the necessity of such action, so far as we know, by any audit, and certainly no proof adduced before this commission. The commission believes that the best interests of all concerned require that the receivers present all the facts before this body and give all parties concerned opportunity for a full, open discussion. This is in the nature of a frank criticism by the commission."

Harkness' suggestion and attempted to show that the commission long had known what was intended. Mr. Harkness, however, denied that the commission, while a party to the receivership action, had any idea an attempt would be made to cut the line in two.

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SENATOR REBUFS MOVIE REFORMER IN MYERS HEARING

Shortridge Contradicts Rev. Mr. Patterson in Discussion of Bill.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Proponents of legislation to regulate the Motion Picture Industry ran into an unfavorable atmosphere today. Sen. Shortridge, of California, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Conducting hearings on the Myers Bill, listened to the Rev. S. Patterson Todd, of Milwaukee, Honorary Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, relate how the Dempsey-Carpenter prize fight films were being exhibited in his state. Todd also charged that the Motion Picture Interests had been permitted to escape with minimum fines after deliberate violation of the law because they had promised "free films" to help elect those who were friends.

In the course of the hearing Senator Shortridge gave it as his opinion that prize fights are less dangerous from the physical standpoint than football. He said James J. Corbett was his fistic instructor at the old Olympic Athletic Club at San Francisco and he enjoyed the exhibitions. He did not condone violations of the law, however.

Senator Shortridge, who was the only member of the sub-committee present, also told the witness that he had no objection to the use of the films for political propaganda purposes, as he himself had been materially aided by a motion picture scenario depicting in rosy colors his own life and activities.

"We are able to prove," said Todd. "That the prosecuting attorney in Wisconsin had agreed in advance not to enforce the law against the fight films."

"Any law officer who would make an agreement of that kind should not only be ousted, but shot," said Shortridge.

"Well we reformers would not go quite that far," said the Rev. Todd. "I think the Reformers are willing to go pretty far," shot back Shortridge.

TRANSIT BOARD AND CITY UNITE IN 10-CENT FARE FIGHT

(Continued from First Page.)

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